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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/535,033	05/13/2005	Marcus Soderlund	9694-2	3566
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P.O. BOX 37428				
RALEIGH, NC 27627			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	
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			04/14/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/535,033	SODERLUND, MARCUS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	APRIL S. GUZMAN	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 January 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5, 7-18, 20 and 21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-5, 7-18, 20 and 21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 13 May 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 05/13/05, 01/10/07.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The Examiner acknowledges the receipt of the Applicant's amendment filed on 01/14/2008. Claims 6 and 19 are canceled. Claims 20 and 21 have been added. **Claims 1-5, 7-18, and 20-21** are therefore currently pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 01/14/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

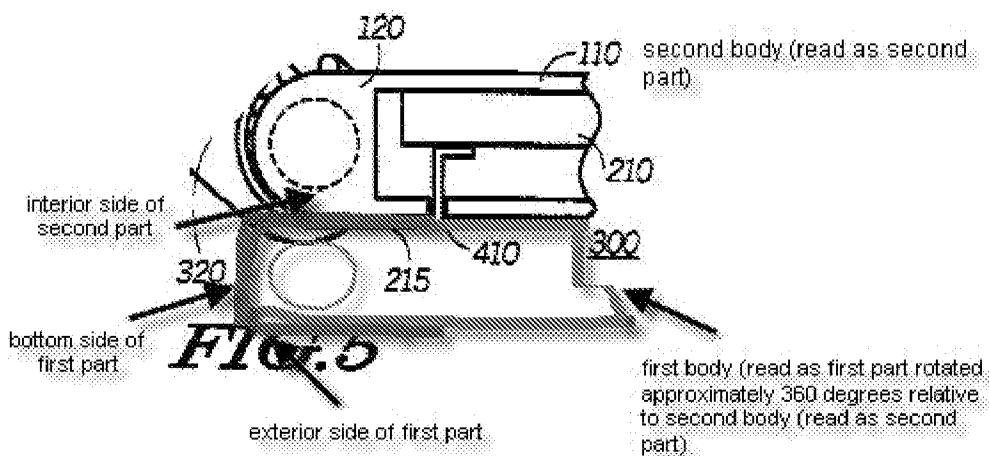
Applicant argues nowhere does Ueyama disclose that one end of the flexible printed circuit board (1) is connected to the exterior side adjacent the bottom side of the first circuit board (2) (within the first body casing 4) and that the other end of the flexible printed circuit board (1) is connected to the interior side adjacent the bottom side of the second circuit board (3) (within the second body casing 5). Applicant also argues that Ueyama discloses only a single flexible printed circuit board (1) that interconnects the first and second circuit boards (2 and 3).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees because Goldenberg teach a data communication receiver 100 (read as portable electronic device) having a hinged mechanism (read as at least one hinge) whereby a first body portion 105 (read as first part) may be rotated with respect to a second body portion 110 (read as second part) (column 2 lines 63-68). A receiver board 205, on which receiver circuitry is mounted, is disposed within a cavity formed in the first body portion 105 (read as the first part comprising electrical circuits) and a decoder board 210, disposed within a cavity formed in the second body portion 110 (read as the second part comprising

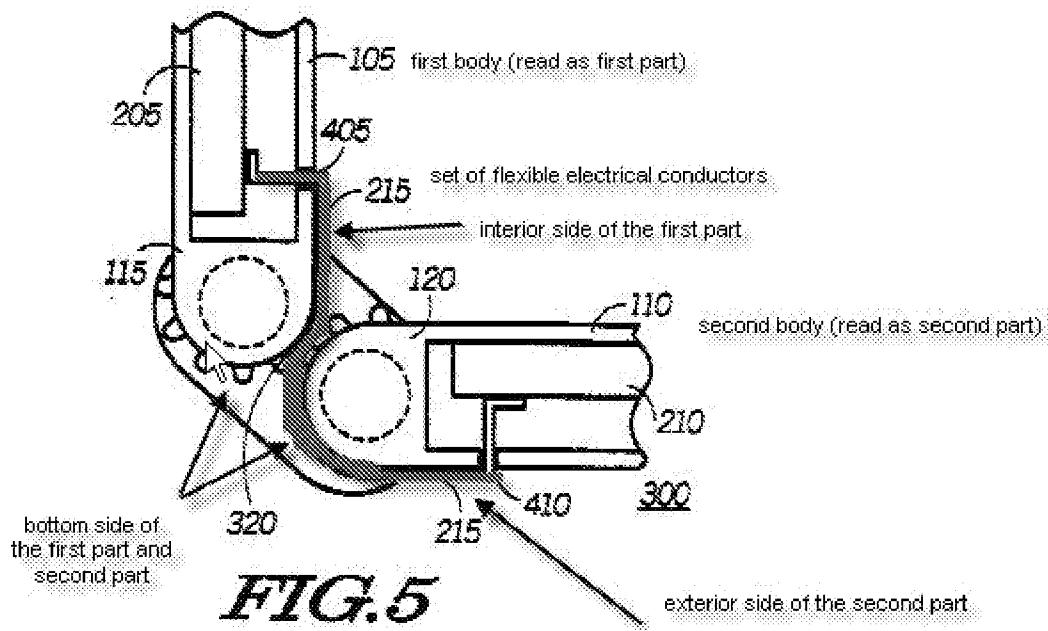
electrical circuits) (column 3 lines 7-22). The flexible circuit 215 (read as set of flexible electrical conductors) electrically couples the receiver board 205 to the decoder board 210 (column 4 lines 27-44).

The Examiner has interpreted the limitation of independent claim 1, “a first set of flexible electrical conductors connected to the first part at the exterior side adjacent the bottom side thereof and connected to the second part at the interior side adjacent the bottom side thereof” with reference to Figure 5 of Goldberg simulated and edited by the Examiner as shown below wherein the position of the first part is shown as a result of the first part being rotated approximately 360 degrees relative to the second part. The red line depicts the placement of the first set of flexible electrical conductors.

flexible circuit 215, highlighted bold below, is shown as a result of the position of the first part rotated approximately 360 degrees relative to the second part



The Examiner has interpreted the limitation of independent claim 1, "a second set of flexible electrical conductors connected to the second part at the exterior side adjacent the bottom side thereof and connected to the first part at the interior side adjacent the bottom side thereof" with reference to Figure 5 of Goldenberg simulated and edited by the Examiner as shown below wherein the first part and second part is rotatable approximately 360 degrees relative to the each other wherein the red line depicts the second set of flexible electrical conductors.



The Examiner has read the limitation of an exterior side, an interior side, and top and bottom sides of the first part and second part in its broadest reasonable interpretation.

Ueyama teach a flexible printed circuit board has first and second connection portion 18 and 19 where contact portions 11a and 11b of conductor patters 11 are exposed. The conductor patterns 11 include a first and a second pattern 111 and 112 (read as first set and second set of

flexible electrical conductors respectively) for signal transmission and a third pattern 113 for grounding. The first and second connection portions 18 and 19 are connected together by a first path portion 16 where the first pattern 111 is arranged and a second path portion 17 that branches off the first path portion 18 and wherein the second and third patterns 111 and 112 are arranged (column 3 lines 19-35). The Examiner relies on Ueyama for the teaching of first set and second set of flexible electrical conductors for the purpose of various signal transmission. However, *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960) (Claims at issue were directed to a water-tight masonry structure wherein a water seal of flexible material fills the joints which form between adjacent pours of concrete. The claimed water seal has a “web” which lies in the joint, and a plurality of “ribs” projecting outwardly from each side of the web into one of the adjacent concrete slabs. The prior art disclosed a flexible water stop for preventing passage of water between masses of concrete in the shape of a plus sign (+). Although the reference did not disclose a plurality of ribs, the court held that mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to incorporate a duplicate set of flexible electrical conductors as taught by Ueyama into the teachings of Goldenberg for the purpose of various signal transmissions.

Consequently, in view of the above teachings of Goldenberg and Ueyama and having address Applicant’s arguments regarding claim 1, the previous rejection is maintained and made final by the Examiner.

Applicant also argues the limitations of independent claim 17 that are similar to the limitations of independent claim 1 argued above. Therefore, in view of the above teachings of

Goldenberg and Ueyama and having address Applicant's arguments explained previously, the previous rejection of claim 17 is also maintained and made final by the Examiner.

The rejection of dependent claims 2-5, 7-16, and 18 are also maintained and made final by the Examiner in view of the sustained rejection of the independent claims from which they depend which are explained above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-10, 13-14, 16, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Goldenberg (U.S. Patent # 5,363,089)** in view of **Ueyama et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,990,355)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Goldenberg teaches a portable electronic device (Abstract, column 1 lines 6-10, column 2 lines 63-67) comprising:

a first part (read as first body portion 105) comprising electrical circuits and having an exterior side, an interior side, and top and bottom sides (read as first end 115) (Figure 1, Figure 10, column 2 lines 63-65, and column 5 lines 39-54);

a second part (read as second body portion 110) also including comprising electrical circuits and having an exterior side, an interior side and top and bottom sides (read as second end 120) (Figure 1, Figure 10, column 2 lines 63-65, and column 5 lines 39-54);

at least one hinge (read as hinge mechanism 300) connecting the bottom sides of the first and second parts to each other and allowing rotation of one of the first and second parts approximately 360 degrees relative to the other of the first and second parts (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, column 4 lines 1-7, column 4 lines 17-21, column 4 lines 45-51, and column 4 lines 60-67);

a set of flexible electrical conductors connected to the first part at the exterior side adjacent the bottom side thereof and connected to the second part at the interior side adjacent the bottom side thereof (read as the first part and second part is rotatable approximately 360 degrees relative to the each other resulting in the movement of the position of the set of flexible electrical conductors) (Figure 5, column 4 lines 27-44, column 5 lines 55-58, and column 6 lines 28-32);

a set of flexible electrical conductors connected to the second part at the exterior side adjacent the bottom side thereof and connected to the first part at the interior side adjacent the bottom side thereof (Figure 5, and column 4 lines 27-44).

However, Goldenberg fails to teach a second set of flexible conductors.

In the related art, Ueyama et al. teach a second set of flexible conductors (Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, and column 3 lines 19-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Ueyama et al. into the teachings of Goldenberg for the purpose of providing a flexible printed circuit board that can be arranged easily and to provide a folding-type cellular telephone terminal employing such a flexible printed circuit board making it possible to prevent damage to the flexible printed circuit board having duplicate flexible electrical conductors for various signal transmission.

Consider **claim 2, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the first set of electrical conductors stretches around the bottom side of the first part when the portable electronic device is folded (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 5, Figure 7, and column 4 lines 27-44).

Consider **claim 3, as applied to claim 2 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the first set of electrical conductors stretches around the bottom side of the second part when the first and second parts are rotated approximately 360 degrees relative to each other (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 5, Figure 7, and column 4 lines 27-44).

Consider **claim 4, as applied to claim 2 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the first set of conductors is right angles to the bottom sides of the first and second parts (Goldenberg - Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 5, Figure 7, column 3 lines 14-22, and column 4 lines 27-68).

Consider **claim 5, as applied to claim 2 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the first set of flexible electrical conductors is separate from the hinge structure of the portable electronic device (Goldenberg - Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 11, column 3 lines 14-22, and column 4 lines 27-68).

Consider **claim 7, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the second set of flexible electrical conductors stretch around the bottom side of the second part when the portable electronic device is folded (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 5, Figure 7, and column 4 lines 27-44; Ueyama et al. – Abstract, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, column 3 lines 19-53, column 47-67, and column 5 lines 1-6).

Consider **claim 8, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein both the bottom sides of the first and second parts have a rounded shape (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 5, Figure 6, column 2 lines 63-67, column 3 lines 1-22, and column 3 lines 34-46).

Consider **claim 9, as applied to claim 2 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the bottom sides of the first and second parts have at least one groove therein that is configured to receive the first set of flexible electrical conductors (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 11, column 3 lines 34-40, and column 4 lines 1-44).

Consider **claim 10, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein one of the parts comprises gears connected to its bottom side and the other of the parts is provided with gaps with which the gears mesh (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, column 2 lines 63-67, column 3 lines 1-7, column 3 lines 34-40, column 4 lines 1-16, and column 4 lines 45-51).

Consider **claim 13, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the first set of flexible electrical conductors of comprises a flex film (read as flexible circuit 215) (Goldenberg - Figure 2, figure 4, Figure 5, column 2 lines 63-67,

column 3 lines 1-46, and column 4 lines 27-44; Ueyama et al. – Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, and column 3 lines 19-53).

Consider **claim 14, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the first set of flexible electrical conductors comprises a cable having a plurality of wires (Goldenberg - Figure 2, figure 4, Figure 5, column 2 lines 63-67, column 3 lines 1-46, and column 4 lines 27-44; Ueyama et al. – Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, and column 3 lines 19-53).

Consider **claim 16, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. further teach wherein the device comprises a cellular phone (Goldenberg – Figure 1, Figure 10, column 1 lines 6-10, and column 2 lines 63-67; Ueyama et al. – Figure 6, Figure 7, and column 4 lines 47-61).

Consider **claim 20, applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. teach the sets of flexible electrical conductors.

However, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. fail to specifically teach the first and second sets of flexible electrical conductors are spaced apart from one another on opposite sides of the at least one hinge.

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960) (Claims at issue were directed to a water-tight masonry structure wherein a water seal of flexible material fills the joints which form between adjacent pours of concrete. The claimed water seal has a “web” which lies in the joint, and a plurality of “ribs” projecting outwardly from each side of the web into one of the adjacent concrete slabs. The prior art disclosed a flexible water stop for preventing passage of water between masses of concrete in the shape of a plus sign (+). Although the reference did not

disclose a plurality of ribs, the court held that mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to incorporate a duplicate set of flexible electrical conductors for the purpose of various signal transmissions, spaced apart from one another on opposite sides of the at least one hinge to support and contain the duplicate set of flexible electrical conductors.

Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Goldenberg (U.S. Patent # 5,363,089)** in view of **Ueyama et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,990,355)**, and further in view of **Jantschek (U.S. Patent # 5,966,777)**.

Consider **claim 11, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. teach at least one hinge connecting the bottom sides of the first and second parts to each other and allowing rotation of one of the first and second parts relative to the other of the first and second parts.

However, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. fail to teach wherein the at least one hinge comprises a plate having two sections, each of the two sections of the plate having an axis of rotation that is displaced in the plane of the plate from the axis of rotation of the other of the two sections, and each of the two sections of the plate having a protrusion on opposite sides in a middle of an area of the section that corresponds to the axis of rotation.

In the related art, Jantschek teaches wherein the at least one hinge comprises a plate having two sections, each of the two sections of the plate having an axis of rotation that is displaced in the plane of the plate from the axis of rotation of the other of the two sections, and

each of the two sections of the plate having a protrusion on opposite sides in a middle of an area of the section that corresponds to the axis of rotation (Figure 10, Figure 11, column 3 lines 64-67, and column 4 lines 1-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Jantschek into the teachings of Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. for the purpose of a hinge to permit 360 degrees of smooth articulation for the respective members which are pivotally connected whether both members are to be articulable or one member to be stationary.

Consider **claim 12, as applied to claim 11 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. and further modified by Jantschek further teach wherein each of the parts has a slit configured to receive one of the sections of the plate, and each of the parts further defines cavities on opposite sides of the slit within the interior of the parts configured to receive the protrusions of the sections and to secure the hinge in the parts (Jantschek – Figure 10, Figure 11, column 3 lines 64-67, and column 4 lines 1-16).

Claim 15, and 17-18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Goldenberg (U.S. Patent # 5,363,089)** in view of **Ueyama et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,990,355)**, and further in view of **Suso et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,466,202)**.

Consider **claim 15, as applied to claim 1 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. teach the first part and the second part.

However, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. fail to teach wherein the first part comprises an image captioning unit having a lens on the interior side of the first part, and the second part comprises a display on the interior side of the second part.

In the related art, Suso et al. teach wherein the first part comprises an image captioning unit having a lens on the interior side of the first part, and the second part comprises a display on the interior side of the second part (Abstract, column 2 lines 21-33, column 3 lines 17-31, and column 4 lines 3-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Suso et al. into the teachings of Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. for the purpose of allowing a video camera to be incorporated to a coupling part so as to be rotated wherein the direction of a video camera can be freely changed irrespective of the position of the first and second casing to enhance the convenience.

Consider **claim 17**, Goldenberg teaches a portable electronic device comprising:

a first part (read as first body portion 105) comprising electrical circuits and having an exterior side, an interior side, and top and bottom sides (read as first end 115) (Figure 1, Figure 10, column 2 lines 63-65, and column 5 lines 39-54);

a second part (read as second body portion 110) comprising electrical circuits and having an exterior side, an interior side and top and bottom sides (read as second end 120) (Figure 1, Figure 10, column 2 lines 63-65, and column 5 lines 39-54);

at least one hinge (read as hinge mechanism 300) connecting the bottom sides of the first and second parts to each other and allowing rotation of one of the first and second parts approximately 270 degrees relative to the other of the first and second parts (Figure 4, Figure 5,

Figure 6, column 4 lines 1-7, column 4 lines 17-21, column 4 lines 45-51, and column 4 lines 60-67);

a set of flexible electrical conductors connected to the first part at the exterior side adjacent the bottom side thereof and connected to the second part at the interior side adjacent the bottom side thereof (read as the first part and second part is rotatable approximately 360 degrees relative to the each other resulting in the movement of the position of the set of flexible electrical conductors) (Figure 5, column 4 lines 27-44, column 5 lines 55-58, and column 6 lines 28-32);

a set of flexible electrical conductors connected to the second part at the exterior side adjacent the bottom side thereof and connected to the first part at the interior side adjacent the bottom side thereof (Figure 5, and column 4 lines 27-44)

wherein the set of flexible electrical conductors electrically connect the electrical circuits of the first and second part (column 3 lines 7-22).

However, Goldenberg fails to teach the second set of flexible conductors, wherein the first part comprising an image captioning unit having a lens on the interior side of the first part, and the second part comprises a display on the interior side of the second part.

In the related art, Ueyama et al. teach the second set of flexible conductors (Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, column 3 lines 19-53, and column 4 lines 47-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Ueyama et al. into the teachings of Goldenberg for the purpose of providing a flexible printed circuit board that can be arranged easily and to provide a folding-type cellular telephone terminal employing such a flexible printed

circuit board making it possible to prevent damage to the flexible printed circuit board having duplicate flexible electrical conductors for various signal transmission.

However, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. fail to teach wherein the first part comprising an image captioning unit having a lens on the interior side of the first part, and the second part comprises a display on the interior side of the second part.

In the related art, Suso et al. teach wherein the first part comprising an image captioning unit having a lens on the interior side of the first part, and the second part comprises a display on the interior side of the second part (Abstract, column 2 lines 21-33, column 3 lines 17-31, and column 4 lines 3-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Suso et al. into the teachings of Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. for the purpose of allowing a video camera to be incorporated to a coupling part so as to be rotated wherein the direction of a video camera can be freely changed irrespective of the position of the first and second casing to enhance the convenience.

Consider **claim 18, as applied to claim 17 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. and further modified by Suso et al. further teach wherein the hinge allows rotation of one of the first and second parts approximately 360 degrees relative to the other of the first and second parts (Goldenberg – column 4 lines 60-67, and column 6 lines 28-32).

Consider **claim 21, applied to claim 17 above**, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. and further modified by Suso et al. teach the sets of flexible electrical conductors.

However, Goldenberg as modified by Ueyama et al. and further modified by Suso et al. fail to specifically teach the first and second sets of flexible electrical conductors are spaced apart from one another on opposite sides of the at least one hinge.

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960) (Claims at issue were directed to a water-tight masonry structure wherein a water seal of flexible material fills the joints which form between adjacent pours of concrete. The claimed water seal has a “web” which lies in the joint, and a plurality of “ribs” projecting outwardly from each side of the web into one of the adjacent concrete slabs. The prior art disclosed a flexible water stop for preventing passage of water between masses of concrete in the shape of a plus sign (+). Although the reference did not disclose a plurality of ribs, the court held that mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to incorporate a duplicate set of flexible electrical conductors for the purpose of various signal transmissions, spaced apart from one another on opposite sides of the at least one hinge to support and contain the duplicate set of flexible electrical conductors.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: see PTO-892 Notice of References Cited.

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to April S. Guzman whose telephone number is 571-270-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

April S. Guzman
A.S.G/asg

/April S. Guzman/
Examiner, Art Unit 2618

/Matthew D. Anderson/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618